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H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

GRAND PRIX PARIS
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.
Of highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are therefore
CHEAPEST.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893
[a282]

No. 14,908. 第一九零六年正月廿三日光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1906. 六拜禮 號十式月正年六零百九千—英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1342]

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a52]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHIWEAN, TONGS & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lands Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a135]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTOUCHES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd Octo., 1905. [a5]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARKER, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1905. [a27]

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated:
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.
Postage to any part of the World \$2.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG
for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or
preceding the Date of issue of English Mail
also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages
FOR 31 YEARS
FROM
1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY
PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
THE FINEST SELECTION OF
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET PILE &
BRUSSELS CARPETS.

EVER SEEN IN THE FAR EAST

AXMINSTER PARQUET SQUARES,
WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

DURING JANUARY ALL CARPETS WILL BE MADE AND
FITTED "FREE OF CHARGE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a23]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to SIEMSSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a65]

AQUARIUS
SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts., Pts. & Splits.
SILENT WATER; Qts.
STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER ALE.
TONIC.
LEMONADE.

PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the
Manufacture of these Beverages, and by these means ABSOLUTE
PURITY IS GUARANTEED.

TELEPHONE No. 75.
SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [a24]

REDUCED PRICES.

FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Ross," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goerz" Lenses, Price from \$95.00 to \$200.00.

PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.

MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$60.00.

EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to \$75.00.

We have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [a3]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY * * * * * \$22.50

" * * * * * 20.00

" * * * * * 16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL * * * * * 20.00

" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50

" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00

" DOURO 13.75

SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

" LA TORRE 16.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

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HONGKONG AGENTS. [a1]

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No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA,
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No.1, to following Specification, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets, Screwed Mountings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whitewood Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for levelling complete with the following accessories:

12 Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and 4 Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Best Brass.
1 Set "Crysalists" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
1 Cue Tip Framer with File.
1 Bottles Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [a571-1]

"D. C. L."
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per Dozen \$15.50

Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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EVERY FACILITY

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Provident Institutions of the United
Kingdom. Forms of application and all
information will be promptly afforded on
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HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE!

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Clerc Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.
Table D'Hoté at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2414]

BOA VISTA
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).

MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. "Haengshan"), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA".

For Terms, &c., apply to THE MANAGER.

[a221]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMPOON—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

W. FARMER,
Proprietor.

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW

LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong. 21st September, 1903. [a2355]

MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00 PER DOZEN.

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

[a165]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN ADDITION TO THE
5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ALREADY ADVERTISED,

FURTHER
REDUCTIONS

Have been made from this date IN THE
PRICES of many of the following:-

PATENT MEDICINES,
INFANTS' FOODS,
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WE MAINTAIN THE LARGEST
AND MOST COMPLETE STOCKS of these
GOODS in the Colony, and our Stocks being
frequently turned over, ensures all Goods being
FRESH and in the BEST CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS
ETC., ETC.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addreses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLER STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 20TH, 1906.

The state of affairs which has arisen in Russia is suggestive of very important considerations with respect to China should she ever venture upon hostilities with a foreign Power. The similarity of the internal condition of the two countries has been brought prominently into notice in a variety of ways during the recent war. Russia, like China, had the appearance to superficial observers of a country under so strong a central Government that the power of the supreme authority was absolute and unassailable. No one before the recent war would have thought that anything in the form of a serious rebellion was possible in a country so thoroughly under control as Russia was generally supposed to be. Yet we find that, when brought to the test, Russia was honeycombed with sedition which only required a suitable opportunity to break out and to set all law and order at defiance.

Those acquainted with the internal state of China are well aware that a precisely similar state of things has existed in this country for some time. The history of China affords too much reason to fear that in the event of any unexpected pressure on the central authority, such as would be brought about by a war, the same results as have been produced in Russia would infallibly follow. It will be remembered that the war of 1858 and 1860 between China and the allied forces was speedily followed by the Tai-Ping Rebellion, which was suppressed only by the aid of Gordon's Invincible Army. At the time, the Chinese authorities, more so, put down

the whole of this evil to the war and ignored altogether the chief cause of the trouble which was their own corrupt and arbitrary government. In this, there is an exact parallel between China at that time and Russia in the present day. Nothing can form a better test of solidarity or otherwise of a nation at a given period than a war, and more especially a war which is unsuccessful. If a nation is in a healthy internal state, the effect of external trouble is to draw it more closely together than it was before; but where serious discontent exists, a disruption of a more or less serious character is certain to ensue. China, it is notorious, has been in a chronic state of discontent, unfortunately with too much reason, for a long time; and there can be very little question that the strain which would be placed upon her, should she ever attempt serious hostilities with any nation, would be more than the country would bear.

Of this fact no one is better aware than the Chinese authorities themselves. They are far too shrewd not to have taken warning by the lessons of the past; and they are quite aware of the danger of internal disorder which hostilities with a foreign nation would bring about. In fact, there is probably no nation which has less real cohesion than China; and the dread of disturbances which may be beyond the power of the central authority to subdue is constantly before the official mind, and is indeed the secret of much of their vacillation and weakness. It is in all cases extremely difficult to awaken anything like a true national feeling in China. The rule is each Province and even each District for itself. A quarrel between the central Government at Peking and a given power is not necessarily regarded as one between, say, the Canton Province and the same nation—and a high authority such as the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs would not consider it out of the way to take his own course in such a matter, though he might still reluctantly obey the orders from Peking with regard to it.

A question of war between China and any foreign nation thus stands upon a very different footing to the same question with respect to Japan, where the people are thoroughly united and are also in the highest degree patriotic. In the latter case, for good cause, it is possible to move the nation as a whole and to employ its full strength to repel any aggression or any undue threat upon its rights and independence. Of these we have had ample proof in the recent war, and, as is usual in such cases, people have been disposed to deduce conclusions from the fact, which in reality it will not in any way justify. The speculations as to the danger to European nations should China follow in the wake of Japan, and become so strengthened as to rank as a Power worthy of consideration in a warlike point of view, are thus based upon a comparison of nations essentially different in their constitution, in their political character and, above all, in their national instincts. Before ever China could become sufficiently strengthened to make her anything like a formidable antagonist, she would require to undergo an internal change such as would make it unlikely that she would without grave hesitation think of entering upon any such course. Before she could be physically in a position to entertain such an enterprise China would have to make great internal reforms; and, in fact, to place her administration, as the Japanese did, very much upon foreign lines. Without such a reform she could never be a strong centralised Power, and until she is in such a position (if she is destined ever to attain to it) it would be hopeless for her to endeavour to compete seriously in a struggle with any foreign Power. The apprehensions, therefore, that the example of Japan will have a dangerous effect upon China and tend to induce a new aggressiveness are well founded as regards the modern students and proletariat, but needless so long as the older heads retain control. The signs of the times, however, give rise to speculations as to how long the hotheads can be restrained.

The new Anglo-Japanese Treaty promises more and more to justify itself, and will probably yet be a source of profound thankfulness in more than one quarter.

It has been decided to establish a "railway bank" for Kiangsi.

Yesterday was the sixty-fifth anniversary of the cession of Hongkong to the British Crown.

Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded that all entries must be received by Mr. Hough (at the Club) not later than five o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K.'s steamer service to London begins to-day (Saturday), but the complete schedule cannot be resumed before April.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. announce that in addition to the 5 per cent. discount already advertised, they are making further reductions from this date in patent medicines, infants foods, soaps and perfumes.

A Chinaman who entered the Supreme Court yesterday was surprised to find himself summarily ejected before he could take a seat. He was wearing a European cap and had his queue tied round his head, two marks of disrespect which could not fail to escape notice, and the watchful officer lost no time in compelling the unlucky wight to retire until he had acquired better manners.

The programme of music to be performed by the band of the Second Royal West Kent Regiment on the new Parade Ground on Monday, from 4 to 5.30 p.m. is as follows:-

March..... "Spaniards"..... Hold Overture..... "Raymond"..... Thomas Three Hungarian Dances..... Brahms Scene Espagnol "civilians"..... Elgar Selection from "Maritana"..... Wallace Grand March "Taunus meer"..... Wagner

The Volunteers have a field day on Thursday next. They parade at 10 o'clock at the Headquarters, and as nothing will be obtainable on the field of operations members are reminded that they should provide themselves with light refreshments. The Saunders Cup, for which the several half companies compete last Saturday afternoon, has been won by Loft Half No. 1 Company, commanded by Captain G. P. Lamont.

We are asked to draw the attention of the public to the fact that a number of spurious £1 notes of the smaller kind issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been passed of late. The forgery is not a bad one and might easily deceive the casual observer. They bear the date January, 2nd 1899, and have the name of T. Jackson as chief manager and H. E. Moon as chief accountant. Examination will show that the numbers are badly inserted and that the paper is of very inferior quality.

Of Mr. Richard Norman Newby, who died in London on November 12th, aged 65, the *Japan Mail* says, "Mr. Newby was the son of a woolstapler in Bradford, Yorkshire. After a commercial venture in London under the style of Newby, Dorrington & Co., he proceeded to Shanghai and Yokohama in 1853 for the eminent firm of Butterfield & Swire. He was a well-known resident there until 1870, when he removed to Australia and afterwards to New Zealand, in business on his own account. The depression caused by the inflation and failure of Australian bankers in 1893 quite ruined Mr. Newby, and he returned to London a poor man, his health gave way, and after a long illness, cheerfully borne, he succumbed to paralysis and total blindness, much regretted by many old friends and acquaintances."

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Fitton, D.S.O., and officers, the band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel this (Saturday) evening:-

Grand March "Entry of the Gladiators"..... Turkish Overture..... "Le Lac des Cygnes"..... Arthur Selection from "The Rose of Persia"..... Sullivan Valencia..... "Natsumomo"..... Schubert Zinc Descriptive..... "The Turkish Patrol"..... Mischian Polacca (Piccolo Solo) "Czardas"..... Green Selection from "The Girl from Kay's"..... Cyril the Darkies "Jubilee"..... Turner

Dinner—Bors D'Avrins, Shrimps in Aspic, Soufflé Choux, Fish—Boiled Fish and Anchovy Sauce, Entrecôte Lamb Cutlets in Macédoine, Jugged Hare and Red Currant Jelly, Stewed Artichokes, Joints, Asparagus—Roast Aspic—Beef, Horseradish, Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Roast Wild Duck and Plain Salad, Sweets—Lemon Pudding, Coffee Ice Cream and Sand Cake, Peach Tart, Tippy Cake, Dessert—Foppe—Fruit.

The troubles of the new Viceroy of India, Lord Minto, have already commenced. A correspondent writes to the *Englishman*, rejoicing that there will be less etiquette and formality at Government House, and trusts that His Excellency will help to cut down the expenses of attending official functions. We give the following extract from this letter to our contemporary:—"I am sure that Lord Minto's eyes will open wide when he hears that a decent banquet for a lady to the Drawing Room costs Rs. 75, i.e., five solid pounds sterling. I have to take three ladies to that function, and the result is that (unless I want to 'eat shame,' as the natives say) I shall have to spend 15 hard-earned sovereigns on a few handfuls of flowers which will be useless by the next morning. I appeal to His Excellency to issue a notification to the effect that ladies be not expected to bring bouquets with them, and thus put an end to this senseless and needless expenditure."

REAL ESTATE IN MANCHURIA.

There is something familiar and something unfamiliar in an advertisement now appearing in the press of North China. A Russian real estate office offers to let, on long or short leases, building lots for various enterprises, factories, warehouses, elevators, stores, apartment houses, private dwellings, wharves, and all other purposes. All these lots are situated in Lower Harbin, Manchuria, alongside the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's Settlement, and have a separate water frontage on the Sungari River.

The Central Car Distributing Station of the Chinese Eastern Railway is situated about 1/2 to 1-1/2 kilometers from the above lots and it is intended to build a branch line, thus connecting directly the offered properties with the main line of the C.E. Ry. Part of the lots are surrounded by the small river Madago, which falls into the Sungari River.

The advertiser explains that there does not exist the same regulations as adopted by the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway for their settlement, that none but Russian or Chinese subjects can own real estate, build on same, or have any commercial enterprise.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

RIOT AT HAMBURG.

LONDON, January 19th.

A franchise riot has occurred at Hamburg. During the attack on a barricade raised by the rioters, one was killed and twenty injured. There was a good deal of looting.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

LONDON, January 19th.

The trouble between France and Venezuela has developed into an open rupture of diplomatic relations.

RUSSIAN REBELLION.

LONDON, January 19th.

Extreme repressive measures are now being taken by the Russian authorities dealing with the rebellion.

Numerous executions are reported.

DISASTROUS GALE.

LONDON, January 19th.

A fierce gale round the England coast has caused several wrecks.

ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 19th.

The election returns to-day give the following summary:-

Liberals.....	192
Labour.....	43
Nationalists.....	60
Unionists.....	86

BARON RICHTHOSEN DEAD.

LONDON, January 19th.

Baron von Richthofen is dead, aged fifty-nine years.

[On the 10th, our London correspondent telegraphed that this famous German statesman had had a paralytic seizure; and prepared us for this last sad intelligence by mentioning that Baron von Richthofen's condition was precarious. For the last five or six years, Baron von Richthofen has held the important office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having previously served his country in the army and in the Colonial Office. He entered the Foreign Office in 1876 at the age of 29, after five years of training in the Civil Service in Alsace-Lorraine. He was for eleven years—the representative of Germany on the International Commission for Administration of the Egyptian Debt.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Standard states that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to act in concert at the Morocco Conference.

BARON SUYEMATSU'S RETURN VOYAGE.

LONDON, January 17th.

Baron Suyematsu, writing to the newspapers from Port Said, complains of the treatment that he and the other Japanese received on board of the German liner *Zieten*.

LATER.

Baron Suyematsu's letter has been received in the most sympathetic way by the management of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, who have cabled to Colombo asking for an explanation; having given strict instructions that the utmost courtesy was to be shown to Baron Suyematsu and to the outgoing Chinese Minister from Great Britain.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Chief Engineer of the Panama canal reports officially that Chinese labour alone there will be ineffective.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Fallières, whose election to the highest office France has to offer was announced by our London correspondent yesterday, has been President of the Senate since 1899. He has held a portfolio in nearly every French Government Department. President Loubet, as he may still be called, for the last time, does not leave the Elysée until February 18th. Then his intention is, as the French say, to cultivate cabanas. He admits that he is tired of the responsibilities of office. He has taken a flat in Paris, and announces that he will take no public office again of any kind, however small. There is a suggestion, however, that he should be asked to become Mayor of his native place, Montélimart. The election of his successor, M. Fallières, was regarded as a foregone conclusion as far back as the first of December.

The King's Park range at Kowloon will be available for members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association for practice and competition shooting over the 500 yards range to-day (Saturday) from 2 o'clock, and on Sunday, the 21st, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock. There will be a "pool" competition each day.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Those who had doubts that there was not sufficient national sentiment in the breasts of Englishmen in the Colony to ensure the success of a St. George's Ball must have found their misgivings dispelled last night, as they entered the City Hall, and they would not be there long ere they would realise how erroneous were their early impressions. Though they have not failed to rally at the call "St. George and Merry England" and while that battle-cry is no longer uttered its effects are obtained to-day by appealing in a different manner to the patriotism of Englishmen and Englishwomen. Certainly a greater measure of success could hardly have been obtained than that which rewarded the effort of the committee of the St. George's Ball last night. A large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about 800 or 900, handsomely decorated rooms, a good floor and exquisite music, all went to make one of the most enjoyable assemblies and one of the most brilliant ball-room scenes of the season, and no one who shared the pleasures of the evening could restrain the hope that the event might become an annual one. In this way the sons of the sister kingdom would be given an opportunity of meeting with each other in the dispensing of hospitality and promoting entertainment which would be much appreciated during the time usually given over to such social intercourse.

Arrived at the entrance to the hall, one's attention was caught by the St. George's cross which ran up the staircase, the cross being formed with red cloth on a white ground. This very effective design, which originated from Major Pritchard, very appropriately led up to the large illuminated figure of St. George killing the dragon. Resting a moment on the landing and looking downwards in order to take in the scheme of decoration, one noticed the pillars round which entwined bands of red cloth, the balustrade enveloped in floral ornaments, and then at the top two beautiful rose trees which were brought by Mr. G. A. Caldwell from Foochow. To all who observed them they were indeed a "thing of beauty." It was a most appropriate addition to the decorations, and the beautiful red and white flowers, expressive of artistic workmanship, looked still more effective by their environment of palms and pot plants. Peering out amongst the greenery on the landing were two khaki-coloured Maxim guns, and above them were two banners with St. George's crosses. Flanking the figure of St. George and the dragon were Royal standards, and intertwined flags carried the eye to the top of the stairs to the shield bearing the red dragon of Wales, this standing out conspicuously from the mass of bunting which covered the walls. Flowers of brilliant hue were placed on the balustrade and one could not but admire the picturesque effects which the introduction of electricity in this direction produced. By this time one noted a change in the usual arrangements. Three rooms were devoted to dancing, and after passing through the reception room, the walls of which were enhanced by a shield bearing St. George and the dragon (a very fine piece of work by Mr. L. G. Bird) and others bearing harps, one entered St. George's Hall. Brilliant is the only description which fittingly applied to the scene. St. George's cross met the eye everywhere. The walls were draped with bunting which showed the same character in red and white, while the roof, treated with red and white Japanese lanterns, about 60 (the work of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, assisted by Mr. Wickham), bore the same telling device. The scheme was very simple but very effective. Another pretty feature was the Tudor roses which glowed above the bunting. Moving into the next hall which was christened St. David's Room, the spectator found himself gazing on many emblems of the Principality. Most conspicuous were the representations of the leek at either end. At the top was the crest of the Prince of Wales with thomom "Y Ddraig Goch" opposite being a white goat reminiscent of mountain scenery. On the walls were shields bearing the National Arms. At the foot of two were the words "Cymru am Bar" (Wales for Ever) and at the foot of other two shields showing the Welsh dragon were inscribed "Y Ddraig Goch" and "Y Gwydr". As in St. George's Hall, the walls were festooned and draped, a most interesting feature being the Union Jack shadowed by lanterns, a graceful allusion to the alliance between Britain and Japan. The theatre, which was utilised as a supper room, had also been skilfully and artistically treated. The stage equipment was employed to produce a very pretty sylvan scene, in which was laid the horse-shoe table, at which sat the President and the following ladies and gentlemen at supper—H. E. the Governor and Lady Pigott, Sir Francis Pigott and Lady Noel, Commodore Williams and Mrs. Hattou, Sir H. Berkley, and Mrs. Williams, Hon. Mr. W. Chatfield and Mrs. Wise, Hon. Dr. Francis Clark and Lady Berkley, Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart and Mrs. Chatfield, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Stewart. The programme of 22 dances was then proceeded with in a manner which showed the company were really enjoying the pleasure of the evening.

About 11 o'clock the dancing was interrupted by a picturesquie feature. This was the procession of bowlers, which certainly gave a peculiarly English aspect to the event. Four men of the West Kent Regiment dressed in Yeoman costume and headed by two trumpeters

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

H.E. the Governor presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Anglo-Chinese District Government Schools held at Yau-mati yesterday. There were present Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, His Excellency's private secretary, Mr. E. A. Irvine, Inspector of Schools, Rev. Bro. Syvester, director of St. Joseph's College, Mr. G. H. Piersey, principal of the Diocesan School, Messrs. W. H. Williams, Ho Tung and others. The programme was so arranged as to combine business with pleasure, the items being interspersed with the business of the day. The principal of each school read his annual report, extracts from which follow:

YAU-MATI SCHOOL.

Mr. W. Curwen said: Your Excellency, Inspector of Schools, Ladies and Gentlemen.—In presenting this, my 3rd annual report on the work of this school, I hope I may be allowed this privilege of closing this prize distribution as an auspicious occasion to the peninsula of Kowloon seeing it partakes of the nature of a double function. It celebrates the opening of the New Government School for the Education of Chinese youths in English ideas and it is the first distribution of prizes to Chinese scholars in a Government School in the peninsula of Kowloon by H. E. the Governor of the Colony. Since my last report the staff has been increased by the appointment of two additional assistant Chinese master. The work of the whole of my present staff has been performed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.

The fees and attendance have increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800, and the average daily attendance has risen from 84 to 95, being an increase in fees of 50 per cent, and in attendance of 15 per cent. This, I think, can be considered evidence of a desire on the part of Chinese parents and guardians for a sound and thorough English education in Kowloon and district. To our syllabus hygiene has been added during the past year. As you are aware, I reported very favourably on the teaching of history in my last report, and my further experience teaches me that it can be taught, though I am more than sorry to say the experiment must now terminate owing to the reorganization scheme. Under this scheme we have to eliminate history from our curriculum owing to the fact that the upper classes are to be abolished. In doing away with these classes, I am not fully convinced that a right course is being adopted. In saying this I do not wish to be thought cantankerous, but the end and aim of the District Schools cannot altogether be looked upon as feeders of Queen's College, as the greater majority of pupils who attend our schools do so with a desire to qualify for positions in firms at salaries say from \$25 to \$10 per month; and the education given at our schools is ample for that purpose. I have personally inquired into every case in which a boy has left this school from the upper class in order to discover his destination and work. This is the result—16 boys have left from the upper classes, and four of them have gone to Queen's College. Only one cannot be traced; the remainder are working in various situations.

WANTAI SCHOOL.

Mr. Young Hee's report was as follows:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with much pleasure that I present my annual report. On January 1st 1905, there were 98 names on the School Roll. During the year there were 104 applications for admission. Of these 90 were enrolled (the remaining 14 failed to pass the required test in Chinese), thus bringing the total number on books up to 188. From various causes 49 left. The number on roll at the end of the year was 139. The school has been open on 233 days, and the average daily attendance was 14.08, which is considerably higher than any previous year. The fees collected amount to \$2,349, which is an increase of \$758.50 upon last year's revenue, and I think that the school is now in a most flourishing condition. There have been a number of changes in the staff due to promotions, and at the present time it consists of myself and five assistants. The recommendation made by the Inspector of Schools in his last annual report on the "Notes of Lessons," has been carried out satisfactorily, and the assistants now keep all "notes" in suitable books. Hygiene has been consistently taught throughout the year, and the boys have applied themselves with much energy to a most useful branch of study. The Inspector of Schools has paid several visits for the purpose of testing the progress of the school, and speaking generally the results are most satisfactory. Mathematics, the English subjects and hygiene appear to the best advantage, especially so in the junior classes. Translation is exceedingly good. Possessing as I do a profound knowledge of Chinese literature, I take great interest in the teaching of this subject, and the results are most gratifying. The school has on several occasions been visited by teachers from some of the grant-in-aid schools in the Colony, and by the representatives sent out by the educational authorities of the Philippines for the express purpose of studying the methods of teaching English in practice in the District Schools. The normal class has been held at my school (under the supervision of the District Head Masters) on Saturday mornings, when the assistant teachers have been instructed in the modern methods of teaching. The lessons and criticisms cannot fail to have had a most beneficial effect.

SAYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The Head, Mr. A. Morris, said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irvine, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My term of office as Head Master of the Sayingpun District School dates from the end

of June. At the commencement of the summer vacation I submitted a report on the unsatisfactory condition in which I found the school. The staff includes three Anglo-Chinese assistants, one vernacular master and myself. The number in attendance throughout the year has been very poor, the highest monthly average being 49 and the lowest 35, while the average for the year was only 44. The fees collected were small, amounting to \$745. On the general results of the work there has been steady and constant progress, and I have every reason to believe that the school is now in a satisfactory state of efficiency. I have, with the consent of the Inspector of Schools, tried several innovations, which have been unqualified successes; these included launch trip, walking excursions, and swimming and drawing exercises. The excursions, numbering about 30, were to the most important factories and chief places of interest in the Colony. They were well attended both by teachers and pupils, and I feel confident the boys derived much benefit therefrom both mentally and physically as well as morally. During the excursions specimens were collected, and these have gone to swell the contents of a museum of objects which have been further augmented by presentation of most useful and valuable cases of specimens from different English manufacturing firms. Drawing has been taught for the first time, and the syllabus includes freehand, geometry and brush work. During the summer months bathing parties were arranged, and the boys taught swimming. I think the initiation of an inter-schools' contest in swimming on somewhat similar lines to the football and hygiene competitions, but with more restrictions so as to place the weaker schools on a more equal footing, would give a great impetus to a most useful, healthy and popular exercise. Owing to the small number in the school we were unable to compete in the hygiene shield contest.

HIS EXCELLENCE then distributed the prizes, and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—The erection of the building where we are assembled to-day for the first time is due to the generosity of Mr. Ho Tung, who I am glad to see present. Mr. Ho Tung consented to present to the Government of Hongkong that school which is lower down Robinson Road, and which was built at his expense, so that it should be maintained for British children instead of, as he had originally intended, for children of all nationalities. He made it a condition to his consent that an equally good school should be provided for the Chinese boys of Yau-mati, and this building has been erected in part fulfilment of that condition. I don't think the Yau-mati boys have lost by the substitution of this building for the other. It is certainly as good a schoolhouse and has the additional advantage of a big playground, and is also more centrally and conveniently situated for residents of Yau-mati. It is like the other school on the Robinson Road, the 100 foot road that will eventually go from Tsingchau to old Kowloon Point. We proposed to make a part of the road in front of this house immediately, and to the north, and later on to cut through the hill you see out of the window in order to join it to the present terminus of the road near the Chinese theatre, so that you may understand not only the geographical position of the school, but also its position in the general scheme of Government education. I propose to give you a few facts with regard to that scheme. There are altogether 81 Government and Government aided schools in the Colony, and the average attendance, which is, of course, very much lower than the total numbers on the roll, is about 5,000. Of this number about one-third are trained in the eleven Government Schools, by far the most important of which is Queen's College, where an average of over 1,000 boys are instructed. Next, after Queen's College, come the three principal Anglo-Chinese Schools which the boys are here assembled at this morning. One is the Wantai School, situated on the east side of Victoria, another is the Sayipun School, situated at the west side, and the third is here at Yau-mati. Then there are other Chinese schools at Tang Leung Chow, in Victoria, at Aberdeen, on the south-west side of the Island of Hongkong, and at Ng Leng, the principal market town on the west side of the New Territory. Then there is the small vernacular school, which I hope eventually will become an Anglo-Chinese school, at Shek Ho, on the south east side of the island of Hongkong. We are going to start this year an Anglo-Chinese school at Tai Po, a market town on the east side of the New Territory. For special purposes an Anglo-Indian school has been started in Victoria, the Victoria school for British boys and children, and the Kowloon school for British girls and children, while for Chinese girls there is the Bellbird School in Victoria with its English and vernacular classes. I don't propose to increase the number of these schools, but I hope we shall be able to add to their extent and to their efficiency. In order to carry out this idea we propose in the first place to start evening continuation classes at Queen's College; next, to raise the general standard of that establishment and make the three principal Chinese schools feeders for that College. It seemed to me that there was a waste of teaching power in having large classes for a higher standard in the Anglo-Chinese schools where there were only one or two boys in each class, who would do better if they had greater stimulus in the higher classes of Queen's College. I hope in time that Dr. Bateson Wright's best scholars will be those who have been through Mr. Young Hee, Mr. Curwen and Mr. Morris. I see no reason why we should not be able to raise the other Anglo-Chinese schools, those on either the island or in the New Territory, to the same level as their

PRINCIPAL ONES, SO THAT THEY ALSO SHALL BECOME FEEDERS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

In the Anglo-Indian School there is room for considerable development, and I know with regard to the British that Messrs. Williams and James are doing their utmost to push them on, while at Bolition School Mrs. Balomen's successor will find work in front of her in training the future mothers of the Colony. I thought these general remarks on education in the Colony would be of more interest to the ladies and gentlemen present than any detailed criticism of the Head Master's reports. With regard to those reports and the work of the boys, I have only to add that I think much has been done in the past year by Messrs. Curwen and Young Hee, and that Mr. Morris has made an excellent start in his school. I will give my special prize on this occasion—the occasion of the opening of the Yau-mati school to Young King Fuk, the head boy of that school (applause). I wish now to express the thanks of the Government to Mr. Ho Tung for his generosity, and to declare the school opened (great applause).

Mr. Ho Tung briefly acknowledged this, and Mr. Curwen, on behalf of masters and scholars, conveyed a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, January 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.

Two bluejackets from H.M.S. *Audromeda* were summoned for being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street and refusing to pay rishas hires. The first was ordered to pay \$7.50 and the second \$7.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.

Chun Yau, who returned from banishment a second time, was sent to prison for one year and ordered six hours in the stocks.

AMBITION.

P.S. Watt arrested thirteen natives as they were gambling at 118, Hollywood Road on Thursday night. Investigation revealed the fact that the men, who were cooks from neighbouring houses, were using European cards and attempting to play poker. The principal was fined \$5 and the remainder \$3 each.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD TAIPINGSHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—In the columns of your valuable paper there have appeared within the last few weeks over the pseudonym "Spectator," two letters dealing with a neighbourhood which lies in the very heart of Chinatown between Queen's Road and Blake Garden; described by your correspontent as "the last remnant of plague stricken Tai-ping-shan." As an old resident and one interested, I have made it my business to visit the streets particularly referred to at different hours and I think "Spectator" has not overstated his case. During part of the night the place is a veritable pandemonium embracing all the most horrible features of modern native life centered within an area scarcely exceeding one acre. It would be interesting if a census could be obtained showing age and occupation of the inhabitants of this local Hades; as, if this were done, I feel sure its life would be a very short one.

Much has been said of late about kidnapping and the juvenile slave trade which is carried on in the Colony (vide your leader on Saturday) and while such a place as the "remnant of Tai-ping-shan," is allowed to exist and flourish can there be any wonder that this child slaughter continues? I should

say the first step would be to turn out the whole neighbourhood, transplanting the inhabitants to more desirable premises such as can be found ready for immediate occupation just beyond the Gas Works. I allude more particularly to a block of houses on the east side of Hill Road, newly built and just completed which are capable of accommodating at least three hundred inmates. Hill Road is a very wide thoroughfare with a large nullah running through it for carrying off the storm water, and at the same time it benefits by the harbour tidal flow. There could not be a more suitable place close by as a change from over-crowded Tai-ping-shan. I would suggest that the place be inspected. There are also many other houses close by which could be made to serve the purpose if necessary.—Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazeland sitting, with the following jury: Messrs Otto Waller (foreman), A. E. W. Dunaway and E. B. Pye, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a prisoner who had died the previous day in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Pierpoint, chief warden, stated that the deceased, So Poi, a cook of 50 years of age, had been received into Victoria Gaol on the 12th inst. on a charge of unlawfully cutting and damaging a fir tree, the penalty imposed being 35 or 45 days' hard labour.

A warer said he received the deceased into his charge on the 13th inst., and gave him employment at picking hemp, at which he continued till Thursday morning. Witness about 10 o'clock noticed he was very ill and had him conveyed to hospital.

To Mr. Craig, superintendent—Prisoner did not complain.

Mr. Robins, senior hospital warden, said deceased was brought to the hospital the previous day in a state of collapse. He was seen by the medical officer at 10.45 and died at 1.50 p.m.

Dr. Moore, medical officer of Victoria Gaol, said he examined the deceased on his admission to gaol. He was in a very debilitated state. Yesterday morning witness had a postmortem examination and found the lungs congested, heart dilated, and signs of chronic bronchitis. Death was due to collapse, caused by nervous debility.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A HONGKONG LECTURER QUIZZED.

It is not for us to try to explain all that Mr. Bainbridge says; indeed, the task is beyond us. As an amateur ethnologist, he is regarded by Hongkong with some reverence; and enjoys the distinguished *cachet* of the Old Volumes Society, perhaps because so many of his discoveries are to be found in back numbers. The *Japan Chronicle* remarks:—We have heard of living tongs being found hemispherically sealed up in solid rock, and similar phenomena, but it really astonishes us with the information that there is in Japan strong evidence of Jewish influence.

Nor is this all—the "Irish element," whatever that may mean, has been traced among the Japanese! The authority for those assertions is Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known dñer at Royal tables all over the world. The gentleman graciously granted an audience to the representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and discoursed on his discovery of Jews in various unlikely places. He asserts that there are several Jewish families in the heart of the Chinese Empire, and he has ascertained from inscriptions upon stones that the Jews arrived there in 700 B.C. Our contemporary says:—

In Japan he found many things which could only be explained by some Jewish origin, such as the representation in a palace at Kyoto of Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba, and Solomon returning gifts; the fact that the Maiko traces his descent from a dragon which is called Osse or Ochi, a name which is given in the old version of the Bible to the last king of Israel. Numerous other traits common to the Jews were also discovered, but most remarkable of all is Mr. Bainbridge's assertion that he can trace an Irish element among the Japanese.

It is, indeed, a remarkable assertion. But what is necessary is a definition of "Irish element." Does Mr. Bainbridge mean a "Celtic" element, or does he infer that the Japanese love of argument and of friendly strife of strength denotes an influence purely Hibernian?

It requires a very wise man indeed to teach fools. But he must be a very hopeless fool whose foibles cannot teach.—G. K. Chesterton in *The Illustrated London News*.

LONG, HING & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. & PLATE CAMERA, Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$90.00
N. & G. "NYDIA POCKET CAMERA, 1 PLATE, Fitted with ROSS Homocentric Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, 1 PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASTIGMAT Lens	150.00
" 4 SCREEN FOCUS " GOERZ Lens	140.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " GOERZ Lens	135.00
" 3A FOLDING POCKET "	120.00

[35]

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

"THE BURLINGTON."

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL SHOW DAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1906.

WE beg to inform our numerous CUSTOMERS that on the above date we shall show a large assortment of SMART HATS and TOQUES with other novelties for the RACE SEASON.

2, PEDDER STREET. OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

AN ANTI-DYNASTIC CHINESE MAGAZINE.

The revolutionary spirit among some of the Chinese students in Tokyo has found recent expression in a newly-established magazine called the *Min Pao*. The first number, which appeared on November 26th, 1905, was so quickly sold out that a second edition was issued on December 8th. Although the names of its editors are withheld, and all articles but one are anonymous, no secret is made of either its editorial or its managing offices. The former is given as at No. 2, Niobea, Shinagawa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, and the latter at No. 34, Azuma-bancho, Naito-Shinji-ku, Toyotama-gori, Tokyo-ku. The printers are a Japanese firm known as Shukko-cho, at No. 4 Nakasengaku-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Not less surprising than this publicity is the directness with which the policy of the paper is stated.

The following is a translation:—

"The objects of this magazine are:—

"1.—The overthrow of the present wicked and obnoxious government;

"2.—The establishment of a united form of government;

"3.—The conservation of the world's true peace;

"4.—The preservation of the national territory.

(This point is a little obscure in the original, the wording being 有國地土.)

"5.—The maintenance of the essential unity between the people of China and Japan.

"6.—The seeking of the co-operation of the World Powers in the perfecting of China's reformation.

The first article, entitled *Min Tao & Kuo*, is an attempt to establish a distinction between "the people of a country" and "the rightful people of the particular racial tribe to which the majority of the people belong." In other words it is an attempt to show why the Manchus should have no right of citizenship in a land which properly belongs to the Chinese. In defining the meaning of a "particular racial tribe" the writer lays down six essentials:—

(1) A blood relationship; that this does not exist between the Manchus and the Chinese is proven by the law forbidding intermarriage.

(2) Similarity in language and literature.

(3) Habitation of the same country.

(4) The Manchus are not rightful inhabitants of China.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Advertising, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS LTD., and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not settled for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Code: A.B.C., G.H.E.
Liberia's
P.O. Box 324. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



QUEEN'S COLLEGE

HIS EXCELLENCY, the GOVERNOR, Sir MATTHEW W. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., will preside at the PRIZE DISTRIBUTION at the above Government Institution on the 22nd January, at NOON.

All interested in education are cordially invited.

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D., Oxon., Headmaster.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1906. [253]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE.

THE 1906 RACE MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, and TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, not on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, as previously arranged for.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [147]

LESSONS IN FRENCH:

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [2765]

PURE FRESH WATER:

THE HONGKONG STREAM WATER BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [2807]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2046]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

LEY'S, SCHULTEZ'S, AMBERITE

and KYNOCK'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 13, and 20 BORE

— NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [2340]

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain R. Meyer, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at NOON.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [5]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [252]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Manila, P.I., November 10, 1905.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, will be received at his office until 11 o'clock a.m., March 20, 1906, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the attending bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of frozen fresh beef, and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of frozen fresh mutton to the Subsistence Department at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1907. The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of customs duties.

The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount called for in the contract by not to exceed 40 per cent upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with the consent of the contractor.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bidder's guarantee in the amount of \$20,000, or by certified check for that amount on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond, the penalty of which will be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for fiscal year 1907, to be opened March 20, 1906" and addressed to the undersigned, A. L. SMITH, Lt. Col. D.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

2567

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL

MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above

Society, in place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose

engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON,

General Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [192]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS

for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F.

KIENE, whose engagement has been terminat-

J. T. HAMILTON,

Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [93]

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS

for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F.

KIENE, whose engagement has been terminat-

J. T. HAMILTON,

Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [93]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS

for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [93]

Consumption. Lung Troubles.

PREScribed
BY DOCTORS.

USED IN
HOSPITALS.

RECOMMENDED
BY NURSES.

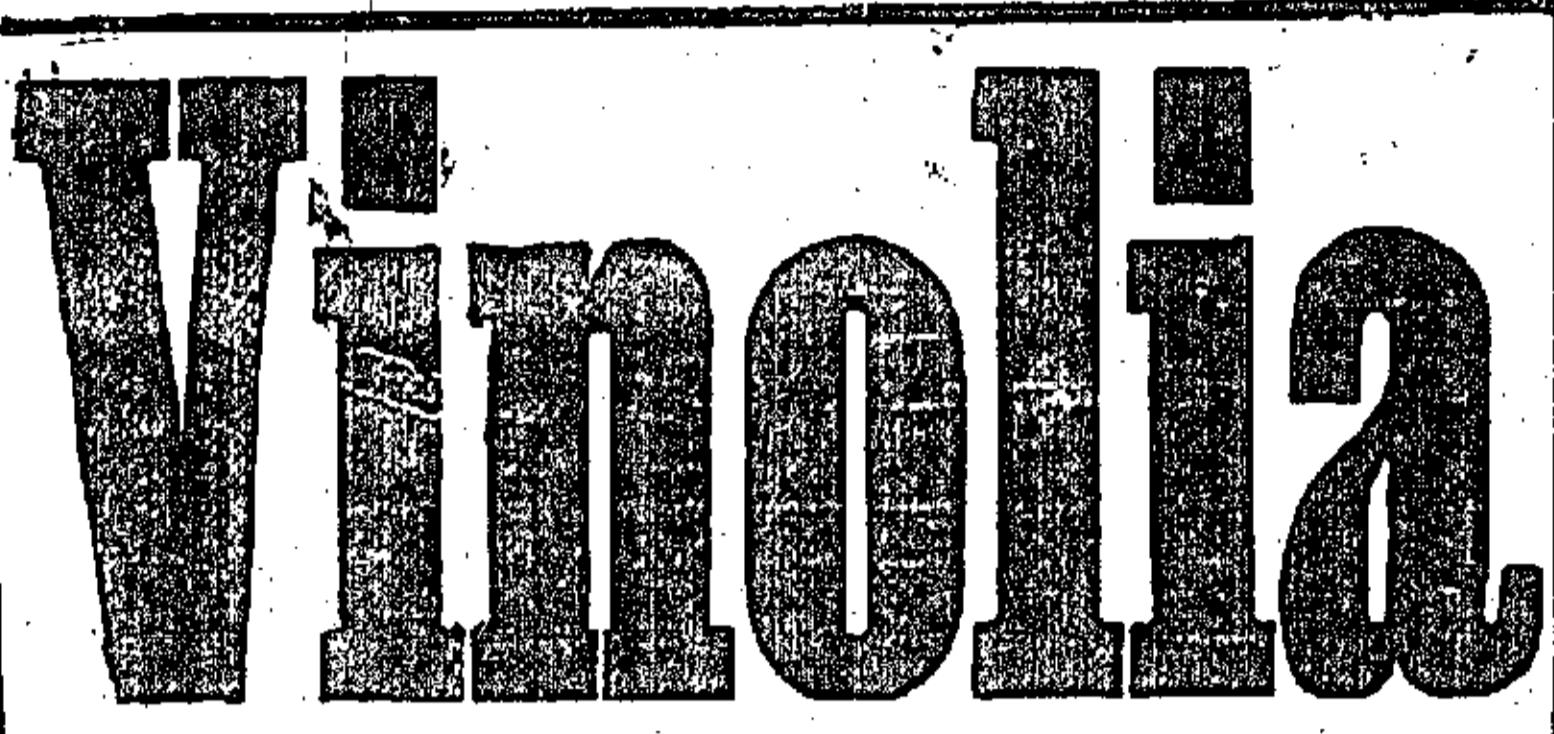
Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES).

In three sizes. Of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 32 NEW HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

2250-4



SOAP—For Delicate, Sensitive, Irritable Skin.
CREAM—For Itching, Face Spots, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all Skin Irritation.
POWDER—For Redness, Roughness, Tincture, Nursery, etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

2781-1



MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C., and Engineering Co. Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 963 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 981 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 553 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 24 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 334 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 55 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPARANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons 700 I.H.P.) especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready. Short Notice.

1353

WHAT FINE CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
AND SONS' DUBLIN
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

Metal (BLUE—One Star,
CAPSULES (PINK—Two Stars,
GOLD—Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

68-1

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure, stagnant, or impeded blood, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER

EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, RADICULITIS, SCURVY, BLOTHES, ETC., ETC., POISON, SKIN DISEASES, BLACKHEADS, ETC., ETC., SKIN AND BLOOD and DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and permanent remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the matter from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrant free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors robust suffers to give it trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 18 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line to inform you Clarke's Blood Mixture is the best medicine and truest mixtures without doubt until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1905.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

Which Salt?

Salt for the Bones, salt for the Brain,
Salt for the Nerves relieves the Strain,
Salt for the Country, salt for the Town,
Salt to keep people from breaking down,
Salt for the Kitchen, salt for the Table,
Salt for the Delete salt for the Able,
Salt for the Simple, salt for the Wise,
Salt for the Children increases their size,
Salt of the Earth without a Fault,
Salt of Life—It Is

'CEREBOS' SALT.

From all Grocers. "CEREBOS," LONDON.

2500-3

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following have been chosen to represent H.K.C.C. "A" in their League fixture against the Police this afternoon at 2.15 p.m. sharp on the Craigengower ground by kind permission of the C.C.C.—Messrs. F. C. Butcher, A. S. Cockton, E. A. Fowler, T. C. Gray, J. Hooper, Surgeon Horley, R. N. P. Jacks, Dr. F. H. Kew, A. H. Lowe, W. Peake, and C. R. Piggott, Reserve: Rev. H. R. Wells.

H.K.C.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club in their League match with Craigengower on the C.S. Ground today at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—W. T. Jackson (Capt.), F. Biden, E. B. Reed, P. T. Lambie, R. Witchell, C. R. P. Raven, W. L. Wease, G. Badcock, G. A. Woodcock, P. R. Adams and L. E. Brett.

The following will represent C.C.C.—Messrs.

L. E. Lammer (Capt.), M. E. Anger, R. Basu, R. Pentonji, E. S. Ford, J. D. Kinward, R. B. Cooper, L. A. Rose, E. Irving, J. W. Stewart, and J. Fairchild.

LEAGUE TABLE.

CLUBS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	50

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 822, J. Iverson, 19th Jan.—Haiphong, 1401, Jan. and Huihow 17th, Captain and General—Johson & Co.
CACHAR, French str., 2,137, Crepol, 18th Jan.—Siagon and Haiphong 16th Jan., General—Messageries Maritimes.
HANOT, French str., 742, Morelles, 18th Jan.—Haiphong and Huihow 17th Jan., General—A. R. Marti.
HOFFMAN, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 18th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 14th January, General—Tardine, Matheson & Co.
LICHEN, German gunboat, 250, Hardog, 18th Jan.—Haiphong 16th Jan.
NEGRONI, British str., 5,716, Allen, 19th Jan.—Liverpool and Singapore 13th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.
PREUSSES, German str., 3,298, H. Meyer, 19th Jan.—Hamburg 7th Dec. and Singapore 14th Jan., Manila and General—Mechow & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Onderbridge, 19th January—Manila 16th Jan., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
British str., 1,527, W. Stalker, Jane—Wuhu 14th January, Rice—Co., Matheson & Co.
German str., 1,117, W. Rohr, 19th Bangkok 11th Jan., Rice and Fish n. & Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

Hudson, British str., for Singapore.
Pak Liang, British str., for Singapore.
Pekin, British str., for Kobe.
Perak, British str., for Palembang.
Rajah, German str., for Yokohama.
Sombia, German str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES

January 19th.
CHOWTAI, German str., for Bangkok.
COMING, British str., for Sourabaya.
DORIC, British str., for San Francisco.
HOPSON, British str., for Canton.
HUE, French str., for Haiphong.
RAJABUT, German str., for Bangkok.
RUBI, British str., for Manila.
WINDSOR, British str., for Canton.
YUNSANJO, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Moderate breeze, fine and clear.
The British str. *Wingston* reports: Strong to fresh moderate sea, fine and cloudy weather.

The German str. *Wing Ko* reports: In the Siamese Gulf light to moderate winds from N. to N.E. in the China Sea strong winds from N.E. and rough sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

January 19th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Cachet*,
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Knibbergs Frithjof*, Lieu.
H.M.S. *Andromeda*, H.M.S. *Arm*, Empress
of India.
CONSTITUTION DOCK.—*Kuon*, *Nanotia*,
Huan.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

SAMBIA, Captain Elders, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 9 A.M.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [244]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

HAITAN, Captain J. S. Read, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [245]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

SALAZIE, Captain Allard, will be despatched for the above Ports on about TUENDAY, 23rd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1906. [2]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, POLEI, DAWNS AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

EMPIRE, Captain Ivens, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [142]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

BENARITY, Captain S. Reid, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906. [251]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RD.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALACCA	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	RENARTY	Brit. str.	—	Surchet	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 4th Feb.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PATROCLUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Feb.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SAINTE HEDE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th Feb.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	POLYNESIEN	French	—		MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP (DIRECT)	KOUANG-ST.	French	—		MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst., at Noon.
HAVRE, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ROON	Ger. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	AMDRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 31st inst.
HAMBURG & STETTIN	ALESSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPETZA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
ODESSA DIRECT	RUGIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
ODESSA & HAMBURG	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., P.M.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Feb.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PAKING	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PATHAS	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 27th inst.
VICTORIA (E.C.) SEATTIE, &c., VIA JAPAN	NINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA (E.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAMPUT	Am. str.	—		PORLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	DAKOTA	Am. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 1st Feb.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	NUMANTIA	Gov. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 31st inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA SIMPSONSHAFEN	PHINIS SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
KOBE	MOJI & KOBE	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th Feb.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	DERIA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HOKKO & YOKOHAMA	TIJUATAT	Dut. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		PORLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TINGSAK	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 1st Feb.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SALAZIER	French	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	AUSTRIA	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 6th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	COLONI	Am. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 31st inst.
DELHI	DAI	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
TRIUMPH	DAIGI MARU	Ger. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 22nd inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	ZAPIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SUNGKJANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 24th inst., at 5 P.M.
CEBU & ILIOILO	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	About 27th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st Feb., at 10 A.M.
RHENANIA	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
						On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.
						To-day, at 4 P.M.
						On 23rd inst.
						On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
						On 3rd Feb., at 12 A.M.
						On 22nd inst.
						On 20th inst.
						To-day, at Noon.
						On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
						On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
						About 10th Feb.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "NINGCHOW"	On 19th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "ACHILLEUS"	On 30th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "PELEUS"	On 6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "ALCINOUS"	On 13th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "LAERTES"	On 20th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "YANGTSZE"	On 21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "PIOMED"	On 27th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL "TEENKA"	On 13th March.

HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL "PAKLING"	On 20th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP "STENTOR"	On 30th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP "PATROCULUS"	On 13th February.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL "ANTENOR"	On 20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP "SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	On 22nd January.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW" On 24th February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[9.10.]

Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE "SZECHEWAN"	On 29th January.
CEBU and ILOILO "SUNGKIANG"	On 2nd January.
MANILA "TAMING"	On 23rd January.
CEBU and ILOILO "KAIFONG"	On 30th January.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND COOK TOWN, CAIRNS TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	On 1st February.
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted with every luxury and convenience.	
+ Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.	
+ Taking cargo and passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.	
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	[11]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th January.
HYADES	3,733	J. Almon	On 10th February.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 20th February.

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES. The twin-screw ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

BODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MOJI and KOBE	{ PEKIN W. R. Le Maro, R.N.E. } About 22nd January		Freight only.
LONDON &c, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	OCEANA W. Hayward, R.N.E. } Noon, 27th January		See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	{ DELHI J. D. Andrews, R.N.E. } About 27th January		Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI, CEYLON MOJI and KOBE	C. F. Lockstone, R.N.E. } About 31st January		Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	C. J. Benton, R.N.E. } About 31st January		Freight and Passage.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 19th January, 1906.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA."

Captain Colledani will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., P.M. For Freight or Passage apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Building, Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [3]

AUSTRIA.

Lines can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [18]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [18]

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

TOKYO, SWATOW AND AMOY

TOKYO, SWATOW AND AMOY

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Sabae*, with the Friday mail of the 22nd December, left Singapore on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 23rd inst. This ticket is being applied to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 18th November.

E. & A. Mail for Macao, is despatched per s.s. *Wingchai* on week-days at 5.00 p.m. On Saturday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 a.m.

E. & A. Mails for CANTON, SAMSHU and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 5.00 p.m.

Mails for **C. TON, NAMTAO, SANBUE, KONGMOON, KUMCHUK, SAMSHU, and WUCHOW** are closed every weekday, at 3 p.m. On Sunday the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR

PER

DATE

Hangkong			
Singapore, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama			
Stanleyan			
Macao			
Kolo			
Savann, Amoy and Foochow			
Huiping			
Chinkiang			
Huiping			
Bangkok			
Shanghai			
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui			
Nagasaki			
Singap			
Cebu and Ilano			
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland			
Hongkong, etc. India via Tunicorin			
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)			
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)			
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta			
Malaya			
Shanghai			
Timer, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth			
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)			
Athenian			
Hongkong Land and San Francisco			
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)			
Manchuria			
Shantou			
Dakota			
Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.			
Saturday, 27th, Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 a.m.			
Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)			
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.			
Letters..... 11.00 a.m.			
Tuesday, 23rd, 2.00 p.m.			
Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.			
Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.			
Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.			
Wednesday, 24th, Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 a.m.			
Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)			
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.			
Letters..... 11.00 a.m.			
Friday, 26th, Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 a.m.			
Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)			
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.			
Letters..... 11.00 a.m.			
Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.			
Saturday, 27th, Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 a.m.			
Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)			
Letters..... 11.00 a.m.			
Saturday, 27th, 3.00 p.m.			
Saturday, 27th, 3.00 p.m.			
The C.P.R. str. <i>Tardis</i> left Vancouver on Monday, the 8th Jan., pur. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.			
BOOKED TO HONGKONG.			
By the P. & O. str. <i>Moldavia</i> , from London, Dec. — Mr. L. W. Longstaff, Dr. and Mrs. Wharry, Miss Wharry, Mr. W. Comerow, Mr. W. R. Phares, Mr. G. J. Belden.			
By the P. & O. str. <i>Nuvia</i> , from London, Dec. 23rd—Mrs. Rankin and children, Mrs. G. Y. Vernon, Miss Vernon, Mr. T. C. Vernon, Lieut. and Mrs. Gott, Lieut. Pierce, Eng.-Com. G. T. Keeswell.			
By the P. & O. str. <i>Mongolia</i> , from London, Jan. 5th, connecting with the P. & O. steamer <i>Douglas</i> at Colombo—Rev. F. Jones, Mr. J. D. Stocker, Mrs. Vaughan Morgan, Miss Collett, Mr. Vaughan Morgan, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Child, Mr. L. W. Longstaff, Sir H. Jermingay, Mr. C. Cranstone, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn.			
By the P. & O. str. <i>Java</i> , from London, Jan. 6th—Mr. E. Oldenburg and Mr. J. H. Chalmers.			
By the I.G.M. str. <i>Preussen</i> —Major and Mrs. Peters.			
PASSENGERS ARRIVED.			
For <i>Han</i> , from Haiphong, Mr. Ryen.			
For <i>Taung</i> , from Manila, Mr. J. H. Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Deter and son, Messrs. H. D. Corswell, C. K. Comings, M. Maginnis, E. Adams, C. J. Westcott and W. Noble.			
For <i>Preussen</i> , from Hamburg, Mr. Kihlman, Mr. and Mrs. Engels, Messrs. v. d. Wende, A. F. G. Hart, Watson, Dr. Rohr, Niedelhoff, Miss. G. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Frott, Messrs. D. Gove, C. C. Hill, N. H. Martin, F. Miller, Solomon and family.			
DEPARTED.			
Per <i>Doric</i> , for China and Japan ports, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm, Miss N. Lindholm, Capt. and Mrs. H. Milne and infant, Mrs. V. R. Bowden, Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Hardwick, U.S.N., Messrs. J. P. O'Neil, U.S.N., P. Croighton, D. Stewart, Mr. and Miss Ringier, Mrs. F. Gordon, Messrs. F. S. Brockman, T. J. McAlbert, Kopp, Lieut. R. B. Creasy, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lagrange, Mr. Alex. Ross, Mr. Gonzalez, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mr. Francisco, Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Bishop J. W. Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wadley, Messrs. F. R. Holt, U.S.N., F. S. Abbott, C. A. Bramber, Jos. Fyfe, U.S.N.			
Per <i>Ridi</i> , for Manila, Messrs. G. Ogawa, J. Machida, Hopkins, K. Bueke, B. Lipke, J. L. Connor, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. Fassett, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Darrow, Mr. C. H. W. Atkinson, Mr. Jacques Aboulhosn, Mrs. Bissell, Miss C. Curtis, Miss Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Arnsby, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Messrs. Mala, Mala, Mrs. and Miss Brigham.			
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.			
N EITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour			
ANAPA, British str. J. M. Williamson—Doddwell & Co.			

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, January 19th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhamira	\$200	\$100, sellers
Banka—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$85, sellers, London, 255.10
National B. of China		
A. Shares	25	\$85, buyers
Hill's Asbestos E. A.	128	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$14, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9, sellers & sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$10, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Fls. 50	Fls. 17, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$124, buyers
International	Fls. 75	Fls. 30,
Lau Kong How	Fls. 10	Fls. 65,
Sociedad	Fls. 50	Fls. 250,
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$153, buyers
Docks and Wharves—		
Fairbank, B. & Co.	Fls. 100	Fls. 128, sales
H. Wharf & Co.	\$50	\$108, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$165, sellers
New Amyo Dock	\$6	\$17,
Smal & H. Wharf	Fls. 100	Fls. 230, sellers
Forwick & Co. Goo	25	\$25,
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$8, sellers
Hongkong & G. Gas	\$10	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10, buyers
H. New	\$10	\$14, buyers
H. H. L. Travellers	\$10	\$25,
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$12, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$10, buyers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$124, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$220, sales
China Fire	20	\$100, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$91, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$125, sellers
North China	25	Fls. 95,
Union	\$100	\$130,
Yangtze	\$50	\$170,
Land and Building—		
Hongkong/Landmark	\$100	\$125, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$123, sales & sol.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$80	\$40, sales
Shanghai Land	Fls. 50	Fls. 120,
Westpoint Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Mining—		
Charnbonnages	Fls. 250	\$400,
Kaobe	15,10	\$44, sellers
Philippines Co.	10	\$5, buyers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$201,
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manlia	\$25	\$19, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$30,
H. Cantor & M.	\$10	\$25, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$4, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	2	23, sellers
Do. Frateron...	\$10	\$10,
Star Ferry	\$10	\$22,
Do. New...	\$5	\$23, sellers
Shanghai & H. Diving	\$50	\$30,
South China M.-Post	\$25	\$20, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	5	7, sellers
Do.	\$5	\$6, sellers & sol.
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36,
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$104,
Watkins	\$10	\$6, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, sales & buy.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9,
Do. Foundations	\$10	\$160,

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON.—January 19th.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER..... 2/4

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/4

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 2/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 2/1

DOCUMENTARY BILLS, 4 months' sight..... 2/14

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/5

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 2/6

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand..... 50/4

Credits, 60 days' sight..... 51

ON BOMBAY.—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER..... 1/24

Bank, on demand..... 1/33

GODLAWNS.—

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/1

Bank, at sight..... 2/1

PIRATES, 30 days' sight..... 7/4

ON TOKYO.—On demand—Poses—10/4

ON MANILA.—On demand—Poses—10/0

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand—Poses—14 p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand—Poses—12/3

ON HAPING.—On demand—Poses—3 p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand—Poses—9 p.m.

SAIGON, Bank's Buying Rate..... 9.05

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per kar..... 52

BAR SILVER, per oz..... 30 1/4

MAD FINANCE.

THE REAL SECRET OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE.

BY A RUSSIAN.

Scarce one degree less serious than her political is Russia's financial condition at the present moment, which is finding a gloomy reflection in the general uneasiness of the European money markets, while apprehensions as to the future are growing daily more oppressive in those circles which are not seldom distinguished by as much semi-sarcasm as times of stress as by reckless over-confidence at others. Visions of bankruptcy and repudiation are abroad and hiders of Russia's securities are anxiously calculating to the uttermost farthing the amount and lasting power of Russia's available bales in Europe side by side with the possible duration of industrial or financial progress.

But the disconcerting feature of the case is that the existing chaos merely overlays a state of chaotic finance, and the restoration of normal conditions would simply disclose a position of financial instability hardly less serious than the present collapse of responsible government. In fact, the story of the past lends little hope for the immediate future.

The beginning of the trouble was the ever-worsening impatience of bureaucratic ambition, which refused to set its pace by the slow social and economical development of the people. In fact, the latter was being actually retarded by the former. The air was full of grandiose political designs, and money therefore was necessary in a hurry. For it is not in the nature of the Russian bureaucrat to exercise the virtue of self-restraint. Accordingly Finance Minister Witte announced the coming development of Russian industrialism by the importation of foreign capital in place of foreign manufactures. From the moment of M. Witte's first conversion of the internal debt into 4 per cent. stock and then into a 4 per cent. terminable State, the fires of speculation began to blaze, while fresh fuel was continually added from above as loan after loan was thrown upon the foreign market.

How mistaken was the outside estimate of the inherent security of the investment has been revealed by the fierce glare of later events. But at the time the error was a very pardonable one. A country with 126 million white inhabitants and numerous undeveloped industries would exercise a perfectly natural fascination upon the commercial man or financier.

The calculation was excusable, but erroneous. Of these 126 millions a very small number were in a position to require the more delicate products of manufacture. Quite 70 per cent. of these millions must be withdrawn from any calculation as to the magnitude of the actual market. The foreign investor was sublimely ignorant of the vital facts which the mirage concealed, and hundreds of millions flowed in a golden river to St. Petersburg, attracted by the prospect of better interest, or quicker increase of capital, and speculation was soon in full swing. The Government proceeded to fling its money by handfuls all over the country. Banks were founded and advanced, without much care, funds for all sorts of possible and impossible industrial enterprises. There was even a call for an issuing bank, since the issue and sale of shares did not proceed with sufficient rapidity.

Behind a high protective tariff some large profits were made, and some companies paid as much as 60 per cent. interest. But in three years a want of breath began to make itself felt. The large increase in industrial production was chiefly due to the construction of railways. But it merely fed upon them and was not stimulated by the circulation of manufactures by their means. Over 200 millions were in six years sunk in railway construction and the establishment of the vodka monopoly, and the fruit of this golden shower was a great increase of taxation in connection with these enterprises, comprising commercial-taxes, excise, stamp, and other duties posts and telegraphs. Thus aided, the Government were enabled to show profits increased by 200 millions, or 37 per cent. But the vulnerable fact is that this increase did not come about through the country's own means, but chiefly through the influx of foreign money, whose interest and principal would have to be repaid later in gold. Russian capital to a small extent—derived from the sale and mortgaging of landed estates—certainly went to swell the vast total of expenditure, but the sinking of this in industrial undertakings operated fatally in depriving the poverty-stricken country of the means of supporting its one legitimate and principal industry—agriculture.

But now we get the extraordinary spectacle of an enormous increase in industrial productivity, with a doubled production of iron, side by side with absolutely no advance in the prosperity of the people, amongst whom it had been hoped that a market for this productiveness would be found. Where was the market, then, which for the time kept this gigantic piece of folly going? The market was none other than that the Government itself, with its railway construction undertaken by the Treasury or by companies with the help of the Treasury, upon which millions upon millions of roubles have been spent. It was not the Russian people but the Russian Treasury which provided the market for this doubled and trebled industrial activity, the same Treasury which borrowed the money to pay for the goods!

It was not long before a continuance of this financial juggling began to produce those disastrous results which have contributed so largely to the existing state of affairs. The value of capital in Europe rose, the want of money pressed upon many Jerry-built enterprises, and the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, began to hold back the State credit. Within another year the crash was precipitated by the State itself getting into difficulties. For millions of ready money were now expended on the construction of the Siberian Railway and on the Chinese imbruglio, the extraordinary expenditure for 1900 amounting to 350 million roubles.

This severe drain upon its resources left the State practically powerless to help the threatened industries. The credit of the State being lowered impaired that of private banks, and upon the direct or indirect State credit a great number of industrial institutions had been founded and were dependent. Like a veritable house of cards the whole edifice came down with a roar. Industrial and banking houses lost heavily, while numerous companies, which had hundreds of millions of roubles, collapsed into a heap of ruins. Six years of specious brilliancy in industrial enterprise sufficed to swallow up over hundreds and hundreds of millions, while the railways, which never really yielded any net profit, were another source of unproductive expenditure. But as their principal rôle in the hands of Russian finance was that of a consumer of industrial products, fresh foreign loans were contracted at heavier rates, and fresh lines were started in a number of directions, and once more orders, dowed in upon the languishing ironworks, carriage factories, and the like.

But such a system could not go on for ever. For the various railway lines which support these otherwise profitless industries had no prospect of immediate profits, and Russia cannot afford to wait for years before her enterprises begin to show returns. Only countries like England can afford to expend large sums upon under-

takings which cannot promise interest for, say, ten years ahead. A Cape-to-Cairo railway is an enterprise which no other nation but England could undertake to-day. And what would the English taxpayer say if this railway were built by the Government and by the help of a State loan?

So to consummate the inevitable failure of such inept financial juggling came the failure of the war with Japan, and the loss of vast incalculable millions of treasure has overwhelmed in ruin the social and economic fabric of the empire. The future depends upon the events of the next few months. All that Russia requires is a stable and enlightened government which will devote to the moral and educational development of her people, in which event the confidence of Europe would quickly be restored in the inexhaustible natural treasures and real greatness of the empire.

If we add to the existing natural wealth of Russia the enormous treasure which the Church possesses at the present time in precious metal and precious stones, this wealth, both national and ecclesiastical, will be seen to be very great, and beside it the national debt loses much of its threatening force. But in the economic life of the people, as well as in the finances of the State, living productive capital alone has any practical efficacy or value, and neither the jewels of the Church nor the wildernesses of Siberia are yet productive in any way. Had all the millions which Russia has squandered upon unproductive ambitions, political and commercial, been devoted to the moral and social uplift of her people, to preparing them for all those cultured wants which had mad industrialism in hope to create artificially, she might even now be on the high road to commercial and industrial prosperity. She might have created and supplied her own market, even if she could not for some time longer hope largely to export manufactures to Europe. No possession of good and abundant raw material will make up for the lack of a commercially trained manhood.

After a glaring ergie of mad finance, the blackest night has enveloped the empire and its writhed, agonized millions. May God send the dawn with the promise of a brighter and more stable future.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MY NEIGHBOUR.

"I am going to our street-preaching chapel up the native street"—said the Senior Missionary, "do you care to go with me?"

"Certainly," said the Youngster. He had arrived the week before, and was all eyes and ears; his many gestures put a strain on the older men's resources. Enthusiasm it was that would hardly admit of other interests than the "work."

On the street he admitted the near presence of smells, but as an afterthought, "He had not noticed them. When he stopped to inspect a still—where were selections from the cheapness of many countries—he seemed quite pleased to be the centre of a staring crowd. "It must help in the work to be one's own show. You don't want brassbands, a magic lantern here, to draw a congregation," he said.

They were passing the door of a foreign hawker—the stops were covered with baskets of vegetables, a straw stool boldly stood at the side. Out came a foreigner, disgusted. Vigorous kicks sent the vegetables into the black viscid mud, before he had time to cry out, the seller's stool was also hurled into the common confusion. It was a striking picture of West bustling East.

The congo-grocer began desperately to fling their commodity into the baskets, only anxious to get away, though the sweet-merchant's anger greater than his judgment—appalled to all who could bear, in a torrent of exhortation. The foreigner waited, with arms akimbo, for the space to clear.

The Youngster was horror-struck—then his eyes blazed, and he rushed in, and began to shovel the greens into the owner's basket—gave all the money in his pockets to the sweetman. The Senior man, who was an acquaintance of the other, felt somewhat anxious as to what the young man would do next, but he, catching the eye of his elder, looked apologetic and came away, not noticing the "Good morning" of the half-naked shop-keeper.

The two had to walk singly through the crowded narrow street, and so had no chance of talking. When the older man reached the chapel, the youngster was not to be seen. After a while, along he came, looking anxiously about him. With a relieved look he turned into the entrance.

"What have you been doing?" said the Senior man.

"I could not keep up with you."

"You have to fight your way through; they won't give way for you."

The said Senior was rather startled by the reply—"I don't want them to give way for me," said the Youngster. "Why should they give way for me? I am not a mandarin, I am only a missionary."

"My friend, you are very young, and will soon find that sort of thing won't do in China. Most of us, when we first come out, think that that sort of thing is no good out here. They will only take advantage of your kindness. You will have to learn to bully them a little."

"Well"—said the other—"it is very cheeky of me to contradict you, who know so much about things. But it seems to me to be neither fair, nor Christian. Who are we to think that we should be little lords here? We do not expect to have the government to ourselves at home. In what are we better than these men? We know a little arithmetic and science, but we don't know their language; we don't know their literature, at any rate. This makes up for our bit of arithmetic. It seems to me that a man has only to be ignorant of all that counts for culture with them, to think that he has thereby the right to boss them about anyhow. Please excuse my saying so much."

But the other missionary was rather annoyed.

"You are at an extraordinary young man!" he said. "You ought to know by this time that Chinese civilisation is a fete. Their culture has the same limitations as the classical education, to which we were so long bound down, at home."

"Even that had its advantages. But I do not know much, of course, about the Chinese education." But I do know one thing—that this superiority of ours is not Christianity. I have read that preachers here often quote some Chinese saying that all men are brothers. If we expect them to accept us as brethren, we should also be willing to accept them as brothers."

"And," he said, in a shy tone, "I don't think that Christ would advise us you do."

The Senior began to feel his dignity was being touched, and was very nearly sarcastic.

But he said, "Well, we shall see what you think about it after you have been out a year or two."

And to his wife, telling her about it, he said:

"He would be a bit of a prig, if he weren't as much in earnest. But these newcomers sometimes see things that we don't. I'll get him to take the English prayer meeting next week. He is going to be a help to us."—N.C. Daily News.

THE GERMAN NATION AND GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Der Ostasiatische Lloyd says:—The speech from the throne, delivered by the German Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag has made a strong impression all over the world, on account of the unreserved frankness with which the foreign relations of Germany were referred to. This impression will become still more marked, when it is understood that the Emperor expressed not only his own opinion and the views of his leading statesmen, but that he voiced in an incomparable manner the feelings and sentiments of the German people.

The German nation has enjoyed undisturbed peace for more than a generation and thus as rule, the speech from the throne could deal with foreign politics in some few general phrases referring to the faults of the German allies, the good relations to all other nations and expressing the assurance of the maintenance of peace.

It might be thought that the German Emperor, like his people, is not so very great, and beside it the national debt loses much of its threatening force. But in the economic life of the people, as well as in the finances of the State, living productive capital alone has any practical efficacy or value, and neither the jewels of the Church nor the wildernesses of Siberia are yet productive in any way.

If we add to the existing natural wealth of Russia the enormous treasure which the Church possesses at the present time in precious metal and precious stones, this wealth, both national and ecclesiastical, will be seen to be very great, and beside it the national debt loses much of its threatening force. But in the economic life of the people, as well as in the finances of the State, living productive capital alone has any practical efficacy or value, and neither the jewels of the Church nor the wildernesses of Siberia are yet productive in any way.

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